

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1753

MONDAY, JUNE 22. 1741

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, June 19.

APTAIN Wimbleton, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop the Cruizer, arrived here Yesterday in the Evening from Portsmouth, having been dispatched from the Harbour of Cartagena the 26th of April, with Letters for his Grace the Duke of Newcastle his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, from Vice-Admiral Vernon, and from Brigadier-General Wentworth, giving the following Account.

The 1st of April in the Evening, the Sailors, by the Admiral's Direction, made a Channel thro' the Enemy's Works, by which the Bomb-ketches were sent, and two Frigates to cover them, commanded by Restone and Capt. Roderick, and by Ten next (the 2d) the Bomb-ketches began to play thro' the Wrecks, to the Eastward of the Mouth of the Harbour; three of the Ships got thro' that Channel, and were posted for the Defence of the Land Forces at Texar de Weymouth, Capt. Knowles, got thro' the Channel, and the next Night passed round the Eastern Part of the Harbour. The Admiral got in at the other Channel the 4th in the Evening, and the Admiral posted them so round the Eastern Part of the Harbour, that their Fire scour'd the Country round, and drove about an hundred of the Enemy's Breachwork at the upper End of the Harbour; the Weymouth's Guns scour'd the Country between St. Lazar, by which Means we procur'd a safe passage to the Land Forces, who began to land the 5th by Break of Day.

General Wentworth with about 1500 Men, advanced along narrow Defile, where he had some few Men by single Shot from the Paths and Openings in the Wood. In coming out of the Defile, the Enemy (about 600) were perceived to be advantageously posted to dispute the Passage: But the General immediately advanced upon them, received their Fire with much Loss, and forced them to retire with Precipitation, and without Delay possess'd himself of a convenient Piece of Ground for forming the Camp a small distance from the Castle of St. Lazar. That Evening and the following (the 6th) the Remainder of the Regiments, and of Bland's and Lord James Cavendish's, and two Battalions of the Americans came on, making in the whole about 4000 Men; but were oblig'd to lie three Nights upon their Arms for Want of Tents and Tools, which could not be brought with them. The Troops growing sickly, and the Season approaching, which would not admit of Time necessary for raising a Cannon Battery, it was resolv'd, in a Council of War, to attack St. Lazar as might be, the Enemy being daily throwing Works; which Attack could not be made before; when about 1200 Men, under the Command of Brigadier-General Guise, advanced to the Fort a short Break of Day. They began the Attack in the Evening, the Grenadiers who were the most advanced, entered the Enemy's Works; but the most of them were almost all killed; and fresh Troops pouring upon them from the Town, and the Admiral playing very briskly upon them with Grape Shot, the General was oblig'd to order a Retreat; to which he directed a Reserve of 500 Men to advance, by which Means they retired without any farther Loss, and carried off great Part of the wounded in this Attack upwards of 600 Men (Officers and Soldiers) were killed or wounded. At the same Time the Loss fell so heavily upon the Troops, that near 500 were killed or died by the 15th; amongst the former were almost all the principal Officers: Upon which the Admiral called a Council of War, to whom it appeared, that the Troops were so far from being in a Condition to attack the Enemy, that they had scarcely Duty-Men left for the ordinary Guards of the Camp, and that they were in a very languishing Condition: Besides they were threaten'd with the Want of Water, Cellars from which the Camp had been supplied being near exhausted; in Consequence of which,

it was resolv'd in a Council of War, compos'd of Sea and Land-Officers, to relmbarck the Troops, which was done the 16th in the Evening, without any Loss.

The Spanish Admiral-Ship the Galicia was got up to Castillo Grande on the 8th, and the Admiral sent 60 Carpenters on board her, to fit her for a Battery against the Town. On the 15th at Night she was compleated and posted as near the Walls of the Town as possible, Anchors having been dropt for that Purpose in as Shoal-Water as the Boats could float them; but the Shoalings from the Town ran 100 far off, for any effectual Service. She kept firing upon the Town from Five in the Morning till near Twelve at Noon, and stood the Fire of three Battions, a Half Moon, and a Ravelin, during that whole Time; but as the Admiral saw she could do no material Service against Stone Walls at that Distance, he sent Orders to Captain Hore (who commanded her) to cut and drive before the Sea Breeze, broadside to the Enemy, as soon as the Breeze was strong enough, which was not till near Twelve, when they kept driving broadside, and continued their Fire till they drove ashore on the Shoal, where she soon fill'd with Water, having 22 Shot between Wind and Water, and would soon have founder'd at her Anchors if the Admiral had not order'd her off. Our Shells from the Bomb-ketches damaged many of the Houses, and some of the Churches. The Houses were also pretty much shatter'd by the Cannonading from the Galicia, tho' she was not near enough to batter the Walls, and therefore shot over them into the Town.

The Sea Officers and Sailors have been employed in getting out the Masts from some of the sunk Spanish Ship, in which they succeeded so as to have supplied with good low Masts, all those Ships that had them shatter'd and render'd unserviceable in the Cannonading of Bocca-chica Castle; and they got Anchors and some Cables out of those Wrecks, to repair the Loss of many in the Road where we had lain without the Harbour; so that by these seasonable Helps, the Fleet will have been pretty well repaired, and the Ships in good secure Condition for proceeding to Sea again. General Councils of War were held the 23d and 24th, the Resolutions of which were for returning to Jamaica.

Under the Direction of Capt. Knowles, the entire Demolition of Castillo Grande was completed the 25th, which took up the more Time, from the great Thickness of the Walls and Strength of the Cement; but it is effectually demolished at last, and the 59 Pieces of Ordnance in it render'd unserviceable by spiking them up and by knocking off the Trunnions. Capt. Boscawen has the Care of the same Work at Bocca-chica, and proceeds in it very successfully.

The Harbour having so narrow an Entrance, it was thought that it would take up some time to get all the Ships out and put to Sea.

Upon the whole of this Expedition, Six Spanish Men of War have been burnt or destroy'd, with Six Galleons, and all the other Shipping that were in the Harbour of Cartagena; all the Forts and strong Castles for the Security of that Harbour entirely demolish'd, and several hundred Guns, as well in the Forts as in the Men of War, destroy'd or render'd unserviceable.

Yesterday arriv'd the Mails due from France and Holland.

There is to be no Resolution form'd by the Swedish Government with regard to Russia but what shall be the unanimous Vote of all the Orders of the Kingdom, and the said Resolution cannot be known till after the Separation of the Dyet. The Swedish Ministers at Constantinople write word, that the Majority of the Divan continue very much inclin'd to favour their Court, but that the Grand Signior is not a little embarras'd by the extraordinary Pretensions of Kouli Kan.

The News of the March of a Body of Russians, &c. from the Nieper thro' Poland for Silesia is contradicted, it being certain, that if such Succours should arrive to the Queen of Hungary, they will not come to her thro' Poland.

They write from Silesia, that 300 Prussian Hussars, &c. having taken Possession of a Castle near Ulpersdorf not far from Grotkau, Major General Festitz went with 800 Men the 7th instant N. S. in the Evening, and having summon'd them to surrender, but receiv'd no other Answer than a Fire from the Small-arms upon his Detachment, he set fire to the four Corners of the Castle, whereupon the Prussians abandon'd the Post, and were at the same time so vigorously attack'd that they were for the most part cut to pieces and lost 24 Prisoners,

whereas the Germans had but 17 Men killed and 19 wounded.

According to a List of the King of Prussia's Forces in Silesia, they amount to 44 or 45000 Men. Prince William the King's Brother is at Olau, and the Duke of Holstein at Brieg; and the King himself is said to have made a Motion on the 9th from his Camp near Grotkau towards Neifs; so that he was but half a League from the Quarters of the Austrian Army.

Letters of the 3d instant O. S. from Vienna say, the Queen of Hungary was to be crown'd at Presbourg on the 11th; that according to their freshest Letters from Silesia, there was little Hope of an Accommodation with the King of Prussia, whose Troops were in full March to undertake the Siege of Neifs, or to attack the Queen's Army, which consist'd of 30,000 Men.

The Great-Duchess of Russia has made a Present of a Gold-hilted Sword adorn'd with Diamonds to General Keith, who 'tis said is shortly to be created a Velt Marshal.

The Advices from the Rhine and the Moselle say, that the French Forces in those Parts were preparing to take the Field.

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, June 19. On Wednesday Evening came to Spithead his Majesty's Ship the Argyle, Capt. Harrison, from Ireland; and the Cruiser, Capt. Wimbleton, from Cartagena, but cannot obtain any Intelligence as yet from that Part of the World.

The four Sail of 40 Gun Ships, Victuallers, Store-ships, &c. are still at St. Hellens, and all the Men of War at Spithead as per my last.

Dover, June 19. Wind S. W. Arrived the Pulteney, Purcell, from St. Kitts.

Deal, June 19. Wind W. The outward-bound Ships remain as per last. Came down the Cleeve, Price, for Falmouth.

Deal, June 20. Wind S. W. Came down and remain his Majesty Ships the Royal George, Royal Sovereign, Duke, Essex, and Mary and Charlotte Yachts; also the St. Cecilia, Stewart, for Lisbon. The Outward bound remain. Arrived the Penelope, Hanour, from St. Kitts; the Hannah, Barns, and the Bachelor, Woodroff, from Virginia; the Seahorse, Randolph, the Success, Spencer, and the —, Brooks, from Maryland.

Gravesend, June 19. Pass'd by the Nicholas, Benton, from Koningsburgh; the Charming Rachel, Perkins, and the Lydia, Carr, both from Rotterdam; the Brother, Hunter, and the Hamburg Arms, Myers, both from Hamburg.

Arrived

At Antigua, the Gilbert, Pringle, from London.

At St. Kitt's, the Paradox, Righton, from London.

At Marblehead, the Sarah, Calley, from Barbados.

LONDON, June 22.

Thursday last their Excellencies the Lords Justices in Council were pleas'd to order the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor to issue Writs for proroguing the Parliament, which was appointed to meet on Thursday the 25th of this instant, to Thursday the Sixth Day of August next. And also for proroguing the Convocations of Canterbury and York, which were appointed to meet on Friday the Third of July next, to Friday the Seventh of the said Month of August.

Their Excellencies have published a Declaration, appointing the Distribution of Prizes taken before his Majesty's Declaration of War. Also,

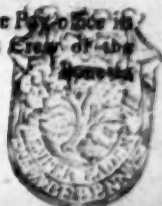
A Declaration, appointing the Distribution of Prizes taken since the Declaration of War, and before the Commencement of the Act of Parliament for granting the Prizes to the Captors.

On Saturday last the Lords Justices met at the Cockpit Whitehall, on account of the Express that arriv'd on Thursday Night last from Admiral Vernon and General Wentworth; at their breaking up a Messenger was immediately dispatch'd to his Majesty at Hanover with the Contents thereof.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to grant unto Charles Lempiere, Esq; the Office of Advocate General of the Island of Jersey during his Life, in the room of John Durrell, Esq; deceased.

The Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Lieutenant Levett to be Captain of his Majesty's Sloop the Otter.

The Books and Money are sent from the Pay Office in Broad-street to pay the Wages due to the Crew of the



Bonetta Sloop of War lately arriv'd from Oporto, to the south of June last.

Last Week Mr. Bladen, a Cheshire Gentleman of a fine Estate, was married at Ormskirk in Lancashire to Miss Wheatley of that Place, a Fortune of 10,000 l.

On Saturday Night last the Corpse of Mr. Richard Turner, late Door-keeper to the House of Lords, was decently interred in St. Margaret's Church-yard, his Fall being supported by Six of the Door-keepers belonging to the House of Peers.

Sir Charles Dalton, Kt. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, has appointed Mr. Thompson, a Domestic belonging to Sir Conyers D'Arcy Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, to be one of the Doorkeepers belonging to the House of Peers, in the room of the said Mr. Turner deceased.

BANKRUPTS.

John Tratt, now or late of Clare-market, in the County of Middlesex, Meal-factor, Corn-chandler and Chapman.

James Askin, of Stow, in the County of Gloucester, Shopkeeper and Chapman.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	05 06	05 28

Bank Stock 141 1-half. India 160 1-half. South Sea 104. Old Annuity 112. New ditto Books shut. Three per Cent. Books shut. Seven per Cent. Loan Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, ditto Royal Assurance Books shut. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 5 s. to 10 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 5 l. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallow 1 Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 102. Three per Cent. ditto 96. Million Bank 116. Equivalent Books shut.

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I am a Companion of all them that fear thee; and of them that keep thy Precepts. Psal. cxix. 63.

Wherefore be ye not unwise; but understanding what the Will of the Lord is. Ephes. v. 17.

Printed and S. Id by J. Bettenham in St. John's Lane near Hic's-Hall; and J. Roberts in Warwick Lane.

This and the two foregoing Numbers may be had together at R. Hett's, Bookseller in the Poaltry.

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4. How doth Faith justify a Sinner in the Sight of God?
5. How is the Death of Christ imputed to us?
6. How is the Righteousness of Christ to be applied to us?
7. How doth Christ apply these Benefits to us?
8. How doth the Holy Ghost assist every true Christian?
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(4) THE REVIEW REVIEW'D.

HAVE taken some Pains in Three preceding Papers, to shew that the Treaty of Hanover was not what the Malecontents represent it, but a Treaty wisely contrived, honestly intended, and productive of no ill Consequences, but quite the contrary. Having done this, it may seem in some

unnecessary to proceed to that Point which I proposed to treat; viz. The Injustice of making an Honorable Person, attacked by a late Motion, particularly for this Treaty, even supposing that it was defective, or attended with ill Consequences. But the Malecontents is so great, their Arts so powerful, that it is really not more a Point of Honour to him than towards the Nation, to set the Pretences in a true Light. There is, in a great deal of Public Spirit in exposing the Designs of an aspiring, over-bearing Minister; and such a one shall appear, the Writer of this Paper, that he shall have both Virtue and Courage to vindicate the Cause of Liberty and of the Nation. At present he thinks *True Patriotism* better expressed than by repelling these Wrongs done to the Character of a great and good Man by the Calumnies thrown out by such as are unworthy his Person and Power, and in consequence of his Measures; nay, not content with would render him accountable for the Measures of

the Author of the Review tells us, the Answerer to the Honourable Person to the Charge brought upon this Head. As to the Treaty of Hanover, he, it was the Work of another Person, to whom it was approved of it afterwards in Council, he was only one out of many, in the Council. One would think there could not have been a clearer, plainer, or more direct Answer, with the Personal Share this Gentleman had in this Treaty, and one would naturally have imagined that if he had been taken thereto, it must have been a Matter of Fact; and yet what is there in the Answer given by the Author of the Review, so much concerned as any Man in the Kingdom with the Weight of the Honourable Person's Name? What is there, I say, in his long-meditated Answer, which all diminishes the Force of what was said to the Personal Concern of this Gentleman's satisfaction. Let the Reader judge of this from the Words. Words more to my Advantage, but not put into his Mouth.

Had he not the sole Direction of all Affairs, at Home and Abroad? — Who therefore can be so bold to believe that any other Person would make a Treaty without his Direction and Advice? — He denies his Approbation of it, both in Parliament and in Council? — If he submitted to it, could he be so bold to deny his own Judgment, and his Conscience, what can be made for such a Conduct? — There is in all this but a String of impertinent, and solid Reply. Yet that it may not be said to have been taken to avoid answering Charges by an impertinent, I am content to answer these first, before I proceed to the Support of the Honourable Person's Defence, or go on to shew that he is particularly answerable for the Treaty in question. The Member of Parliament asks is, the Honourable Person was not Prime Minister when the Treaty was made? In order to reply to this, I know what this Gentleman means by Prime Minister, which he has very copiously explained in his Paper. Whenever a Minister says he gets Credit with his Master, but engrosses his Ear in a manner as to exclude all other Persons, who are agreeable to him, from offering his Majesty Advice, and even to procure their Disgrace, as they oppose any of his Measures: When he is triumphant in the Administration, and appears as a Viceroy, or a Grand Vizier, than a Minister holding the Reins of Government, as it were, controuling every Thing, brow-beat-

ing every body at pleasure, even Persons of the highest Rank and Distinction: Him I call a *Sole and Absolute Minister* of excessive Power, let him domineer in Turkey, France, or any other Country, which thinks itself free. But most unhappy are those People, who are reduced from a State of Liberty, their natural Inheritance, and govern'd with such a Rod of Iron. Finely touch'd upon my Word, the Author of *Leonidas* could scarce have wrote more sublime *Fustian* in Prose!

But if the Member of Parliament be a good Painter, and this Picture of his be like a Prime Minister, then I will be bold to say, that the Honourable Person it was intended for neither was nor is a Prime Minister, and I will undertake to prove this out of the Review. It is therein expressly said that the present War was enter'd into against his Will, that he did not instruct Admiral Vernon, and that our Successes are by no means to be ascribed to him. Is it not clear then, from comparing these Facts with the foregoing Character, that the Honourable Person is not a Prime Minister? If the Member of Parliament's Intelligence may be depended upon, this Honourable Person has been frequently forc'd to give Way. On the other hand, if the Member is mistaken in his Facts, why may he not be mistaken in his Charge too. Can any Englishman be such a Blockhead, as to swallow this palpable Absurdity, that a Man shall be call'd to account as a Prime Minister for making a Bad Peace, and be denied the Credit resulting from a War, while he is said to be Prime Minister still? — Why don't they bid us believe Two and Three make Sixteen?

The next wise Question is, Had he not the sole Direction of all Affairs both Abroad and at Home? Is not this begging what they ought to have proved? Did ever any reasonable People impeach a Man of a very high Crime, and then instead of producing Witnesses, ask the Person himself, Sir, did not you do this? resolving at the same time not to abide by his Answer. I really cannot tell what to call this: I know not whether it be Knaving or Fooling, but in my Conscience I think it cannot be called Proving. It is admitted by the Member that the Honourable Person disclaimed this Direction, we shall presently prove he could not direct it, and then I suppose this Query will be answered.

The Member inquires, Who can be so weak as to believe that any other Person would make such a Treaty without his Direction and Advice? Bless my Heart! Why this Gentleman's Acquaintance believe ten times stranger Things than this every Day. Do they not believe that a worthy honest Gentleman demolished the King of Spain's Town, and killed his Subjects, without any Warrant from his Instructions? Do they not believe that the Ministry who have the best Reason in the World to be pleas'd with the Success of his Majesty's Arms are the least so; nay, in the Midst of this Fighting do they not sometimes pretend to doubt whether we make War in Earnest? Why then should they turn Infidels upon so plain a Point as this, that a Secretary of State should sign a Treaty under the Eye, and by the Command of the King his Master, without waiting the Direction or Advice of a Fellow Subject who had not the least Right to direct him, and whose Council it is certain he did not always take?

The Member goes on to ask, Does he deny his Approbation of it, both in Parliament and in Council? to which he tells us the Honourable Person gave this Answer, that he rather submitted to what he thought was necessary to be supported after it was done, than that he approved of the making it. — He interrogates upon this, whether this Submission was not against his Judgment and Conscience? This is so vile as well as malicious, that it deserves no Answer.

In order to form a right Idea of this Affair, we must consider that the Treaty which is the Subject of Debate was concluded at Hanover the 3d Sept. 1725, under the Direction of his late Majesty. In several Speeches from the Throne the King declared the Reasons which induced him to make that Treaty. These were First, the Consideration of the Danger our Trade and our Possessions were in from the Treaties lately concluded between their Imperial and Catholick Majesties, and upon this Subject his Majesty's Apprehensions were fully justify'd by the concurring Sentiments of both Houses of Parliament. Secondly, he was moved to this Alliance from the rough Declarations made to his Ministers at the Courts of Vienna and Madrid. The Truth of this was never disputed. Thirdly, his Majesty was influenced by Informations from different Parts, on which he

thought he could entirely depend, that the placing the Pretender on the Throne of this Kingdom was one of the principal Views of the Vienna Allies. This last Article, tho' asserted by the King, has been treated by some as a Chimera, and by others ascribed to Intelligence from France. Now tho' it be true that Speeches from the Throne are generally suppos'd to be the Sentiments of the King's Council, yet in this Case we must be sure that the King spoke for himself, and indeed it is certain that this Intelligence when talk'd of at Hanover was so far from being suppos'd to come from France, that it was judg'd to have been rather transmitted from a Court nearer at hand, and from a Person of too high Quality to be suspected either as to Knowledge or Intention. On these Grounds that Treaty was concluded abroad by the Secretary attending his late Majesty, and by the express Directions of our late Sovereign, who as he had too high a Spirit to bear Indignities, so he had too good an Understanding to be impos'd upon.

That a Minister should be accountable for a Treaty that he advis'd, negotiated, or concluded, is both legal and reasonable, and the Case of the Earl of Oxford is a recent Proof of it: But that a Minister should be made particularly accountable for a Treaty he neither advis'd, negotiated or concluded, is certainly neither legal nor reasonable, especially if we consider that this Treaty, tho' it has been often examin'd, has never yet been censur'd by Parliament. All therefore that the Member says against it is to be taken only as the Sense of him and his Party, whereas what is said against the Treaty of Utrecht ought to be considered as the Voice of the Nation, because after a strict Parliamentary Enquiry it was condemn'd as a thing dishonourable and destructive to the Nation.

Such Persons as have Seats in Parliament or in Council must judge of Matters before them, according to the Lights they receive. All that a Nation can expect from such Persons is, that they should be honest, not that they should be infallible. In the present Case, there was a Treaty concluded by the King's Authority, in Consequence of his own Opinions grounded upon Informations given to himself. This Treaty was defensive, made for the Security of our Trade, the Preservation of our Possessions, and the Maintenance of the Balance of Power in Europe; could a British Minister, whose Deference for his Master induced him to take things as they were stat'd, disapprove such a Treaty, or approving it, could he hesitate in declaring his Sentiments at the Council Board or in Parliament? If the Patriots really thought the defending this Treaty so criminal, why did they not endeavour to involve all who spoke for it in their Address? If they judg'd some to have espous'd this Treaty from a Principle of Conscience, how do they discern that this was not the Honourable Person's Case as well as theirs? Or, to put the Grand Question fairly, If they really thought the Motion against him well founded upon this Head, how shall any future Minister, or Member of Parliament, act according to the Dictates of his Reason with Safety? If Reviews are to be judg'd authentick, and Addresses, waste Paper; if the Judgment of a single Member is to weigh down the express Declaration of both Houses; in fine, if the Voice of the Nation is to be sought for any where but in Parliament, where is our CONSTITUTION?

If we will gratify the Repentments of some Men, all things must give way. We must believe, that not only our own Councils have been weak and wicked, but that all the other European Powers have been deceived and deluded too. To please them, we must forget the Respect due to a deceased King, and the Duty we owe to the present; we must take all they affirm for granted, and when we have done this, we must apply it, without any Evidence, to the particular Person they point out; otherwise, we must follow the Example of the late Parliament so scandalously insulted in this Pamphlet, that is, we must reject the MOTION, and detest its ABETTORS.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Eljencur, June 20. N. S. Since my last came in the Ships commanded by the following Masters: viz. On the 17th, Robert Markham: On the 18th, George Joad, both from London for Petersburg; John Perry, from Ditto for Narva; John Lewer, from Ipswich for Stockholm; Robert Fordye, from Aberdeen for Dantzick; Sage Fowler, from Newcastle for Narva; Samuel Errington, from London for Petersburg; William Weams, from Dantzick for Aberdeen; Thomas Thornton, from Struten for London: On the 19th, William

William Wray, from London for Dantzick; Thomas Landfield, from Lynn for Stockholm: On the 20th, Andrew Snape, from Stockholm for Renfrew; Robert Dewberry, and Randal M'Donal, both from Dantzick for London.

Those Masters bound for the Baltick failed from hence Two Days ago; and Yesterday the Masters outward-bound failed also from hence, the Wind at West.

HOME PORTS.

Bristol, June 20. Arrived the Pearl Galley, Hardwick, the Princess of Wales, Brackinbridge, and the Elizabeth, Ballance, all three from Barbados.

Arrived at St. Kitt's, the Tyger, Dyke, the Prince William, Fowles, and the Prince of Orange, from Africa; at Callabar, the Rising Sun, Banfield, the Seaflower, Elsworth, and the Goldfinch; at Carolina, the Dragon, Sifehurst, the Lovely Betty, Vavasor, and the Drake, Gould; at Amsterdam, the Croyden, Smith; at Barbados, the Bremen Factor, Forrest, the Totness, Deverell, the Triall, Pool, and the Patience; at Virginia, the Virginian, Lewis, the New Kent, Cole, and the Somerset; at Rotterdam, the Phillis, Hodgson; at Boston, the Bolton Merchant, and the Martha, Long; at Antigua, the Margaret, Snow; all from Bristol.

The Eagle, Charles, pass'd by Montserrat the 29th of March; as did also the Kingwellon the 5th of April.

Falmouth, June 18. The Men of War and Packets, &c. remain as per last. Arrived the Pennsylvania Packet, Harley, from South Carolina.

Plymouth, June 19. Wednesday last came in the Dispatch, Guillott, and the Expedition, Elworthy, both from Philadelphia with Wheat and Flour, and sail'd the Day after with their Cargo for Ireland.

Dartmouth, June 19. On the 17th failed hence the Society, Borrill, of Biddeford for Petersburg, with a fair Wind.

Pool, June 20. Came in the Mary, Richards, the Chatfield-Jolliffe, Brixey, and the Success, Olive, all from Carolina. A fresh Gale at West.

Corvet, June 20. Wind W. This Morning arrived from Carolina the Glasgow, Marshall, and the Britannia, Nairne, for Orders. Yesterday arrived the San Ferdinando, Paterson, and the Barum, Daymond, both for this Place, and the Greenland, Rose, for Orders; all three from Carolina. Sailed the Neptune, Dorby, for Amsterdam; and the Endeavour, Remou, for Rotterdam, both from Carolina. On the 18th came in the Sufanna, Stephens, from Rotterdam for Dublin. Also came in from Spithead, the Ann and Mary, Isreal, and the John and Robert, Hendrick.

Southampton, June 20. Since my last arrived the Reunion, Pollitt, from Cherburgh; and the Mary, Bosquet, from Jersey. Wind S. W.

Portsmouth, June 21. Friday Afternoon came to Portsmouth Sir John Norris, and Yesterday went on board the Victory at Spithead, and hoisted the Union Flag at the Main Topmast Head, and receiv'd the usual Compliments from all the Ships of War there, which was return'd with 21 Guns.

No Alteration since my last. Wind at West, blowing very fresh.

Dover, June 20. Wind S. Arriv'd the Fox, Vaughan, from Bolton, and the Johanna Maria Galley, Swart, from Havre de Grace.

Dover, June 21. Wind S. W. Arriv'd the —, Nicholas, from Gallipoly and Gibraltar; the St. Francisco, Gaudemar, from Lisbon; the —, Harrison, from Virginia; and a Ship from Oporto; all for London.

Deal, June 21. Wind S. W. Came down the N. S. de Piedade, Minorque, for Lisbon. Arriv'd the Success, Hubbard, from Antigua; the Thunder Bombketch, from Plymouth. Remain the Royal George, Royal Sovereign, Duke, Marlborough, and Essex, the Royal Escape and Charlotte Yachts, and all the Outward-bound.

Gravesend, June 21. Pass'd by the Peter and Bridget, Dahl, and the Peter and Ann, Poulton, from Norway; the Mary, Ham, from Dantzick; the Regina, Buddie, from Hamburg; the Emperone, late Robinson, from Jamaica; the Titchfield, Gardner, and the Sufanna, Booth, both from Virginia.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Antigua, the Dixon's Bay, Coulter, from London, the William and Mary, Tew, from Liverpool; and the Hannah, Holmes, from Dublin.

At Carolina, the Racchoffe, Oram, from London; the Betty, Raggles, from ditto; the Prince of Orange, Glade, from Poole; the Pegasus, Paterson, and the Industry, Burcomb, from Barbados.

At Boston, the Sarah, Tracey, from Amsterdam.

At Philadelphia, the Sarah, Menzies, from London. At St. Christophers, the Diamond, Hafelem, and the St. Andrew, Jones, from Boston.

At Jamaica, the Robinhood, Littlejohn, from London.

At Nevis, the Samuel and James, Debuke, from Boston; the Ruby, late Moon, from Liverpool.

At Montserrat, the Catherine, Eggleston, from Boston.

At Lisbon, the Ansley, Allen, and the Trimmer, Rediard, from London.

At Hamburg, the Hamburg Exchange, Plahn, and the Lady Elizabeth, Claessen, both from London, and the Willie, Staples, from Cowes.

At Amsterdam, the Industry, Pearce, from New York, the —, Wm. Luythens, and the —, Cornelis de Roe, from London.

At Riga, the Charming Peggy, Hooper, and the Union, Harman, from London; the —, William Clark, from Whitby; the —, Charles Johnson, from Lubeck; and the —, Francis Cockereil, from Scarborough.

At Bremen, the White Pidgeon, Courier, from London.

At Dublin the Delawar, Hodge, from Philadelphia; the John, Fairis, from Dantzick; and the Princess Ann, Charlot, from Yarmouth.

At Liverpool, the Two Brothers, Janse, from Rotterdam.

LONDON, June 23.

A particular Account of the Officers and Forces Sent on the Expedition to Cartagena.

April 5th and 6th 1741, landed 6500 effectual Men. April 16th reimbark'd

Eight Reg. Marines	3382, of which sick	1103
Independent Companies	164	6
Negroes	475	40
Americans	323	286
Promiscuous Troops	569	16
Wounded	267	267

Total Number reimbark'd 5180
Of which sick and wounded 1718

3462

Killed. Col. Grant; Lieut. Col. Thompson; Captains Robinson and Adair; First Lieutenants Perrett, Hughes, Prideaux, and Medlicot; and Second Lieutenant Smith.

Died. Col. Moreton; Lieut. Col. Blagrove; Major Dawson; Captains Whiteford, Sharpless, Johnston, Ingoldsby, Corbett, Harris, Baldwin, Ouchterlony, and Kinaston; First Lieutenants Gregson, Walker, Morris, Whitewell, Jones, Jennison, Brodie, and Majoribank; Second Lieutenants Cathcart and Cathcart.

The Bromley, Dowding, sail'd from Barbados the 29th of April for London.

The Fanny, Newson, who put back to Barbados, was remaining there the 6th of May past.

They write from Vienna, That the Aulick Council of War have issued a Decree of Summons against General Schmettau, who has quitted the Service of the Queen of Hungary for that of the King of Prussia. This, which is their first Decree of Summons, requires him to appear in four Weeks Time, and shew Cause why he has quitted her Majesty's Service, on Pain of being sued to an Outlawry. It is said that he is 85000 Florins in Arrear to the Regiment, and that for the Payment of it he has drawn a Bill upon the Lottery erected in that City.

Saturday Se'night died at his Seat in Tweedale, the Right Hon. Charles Stuart Earl of Traquair, in the 82d Year of his Age. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son Charles Lord Linton.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. the Lord Duncannon to be his principal Secretary.

Yesterday Mr. Stinson, a Master Wheeler without Bishopgate, fell out of a Window, and pitching on his Head expir'd instantly.

Yesterday Morning died in Queen-street Westminster Mrs. Lloyd, Wife of Richard Lloyd, Esq; Member in the last Parliament for Cardigan.

Members chosen for the ensuing Parliament.

Pembrokeshire. John Campbell.

SCOTLAND.

Shires of Bute and Cathness. Alexander Brodie, of Brodie.

Orkney and Zetland. Col. Robert Douglas.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	05 51	06 15

Bank Stock 141 5-8ths to 3-4ths. India 160 1-half. South Sea 104 to 103 1-half. Old annuity 111 7-8ths to 112. New ditto Books Price. Five per Cent. ditto. Seven per Cent. ditto. London Assurance 11 1-4th. Royal Exchange Books shut. London Assurance 11 1-4th. India Bonds 41. 10s to 12s to 11s. Bank Circulation 51. 12s. 6d. Prem. Sale 1 Prem. English Copper 31 15s. Well 1 Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 102. 1 per Cent. ditto 95 3 4ths. Million Bank 110 equivalent Books shut.

Bank, June 1, 1741. **WHEREAS** JOHN WAITE, late Cashier of the Bank of England, about Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light hair, and Eye lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion, absent himself on Wednesday the 13th of May from his Duty at the Bank, and is supposed to have been taken away with him from the Bank, East London amounting to a considerable Value;

And Whereas Warrants are issued for Apprehending the said John Waite, This is to give Notice to whoever shall apprehend and secure the said John to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in Advertisements, in the Whole Five Hundred Pounds.

London Assurance-House, 5 June, 1741. **THE** Directors of the London Assurance Company having discover'd a Fraud in a Receipt given by their Clerks, lately deceas'd, who was employ'd in out Notices, and receiving Premiums for Five Years abroad; they desire, in order to prevent the like for the Time to come, and for the greater Security Assured, that the Premiums due on Fire Policies paid at their House in Cornhill, London, and stamp'd with the Seal of the Corporation, shall be the same, according to the printed Notices; no Premium in carrying out such Notices being employ'd to receive Moneys abroad.

THE Author of PAMELA; or, Virtue Rewarded, thinks fit, once for all, to give the following Notice to the scurrilous Papers and Advertisements scattered about the Town, by Persons who can do nothing, and have no other View in it, than to promote the Sale of a wretched Performance called Pamela in Life, which debases all the Characters in his Lumes; viz.

"That when any Person who is above Scandalous Practices, shall say any thing worthy notice, and set his Name to what he publishes, receive a proper Reply."

To the PUBLICK. **C**ertain Booksellers having published a Pocket Volume, intitled, Pamela's Conduct in Life; Printed, as pretended (with equal Truth) and from her Original Papers; The Author of the True Pamela, intitled, PAMELA, or VIRTUE REWARDED, (of which this Performance is intended to pass as a Continuation) to assert his Right to his own Name, and to prevent Imposition on the Publick, thinks himself oblig'd to take without his Knowledge, carried on against his Franchise, and without any other Acquaintance with them than what they have been able to collect from the Lumes, so kindly received: And

That his OWN CONTINUATION will be printed with all convenient Speed, from his own Manuscript, which no other Person can have, but for such an Invasion of his Right, he should have found Leisure to sign and publish.

The Undertakers Names to this worthy Impression thus advertis'd, with their Honest Work, in the May 28 viz.

"Printed for Caesar Ward and Richard Chandler, Ship without Temple-Bar, John Wood and Woodward, at the Dove in Water-works Church, Thomas Waller, in the Middle-Temple Church."

Whereas, the GRUVE CONTINUATION will be published by Mr. Charles Rivington, in St. Paul's Church-yard, Mr. John Osborn, in Water-works Church, and Mr. Osborn, above-mentioned.

ANY Person coming on board the Ship CONCORDIA, anchored on the Head Sand, to take away any Part of the Ship or out Leave of John Greaves near the Bridge, London, prosecuted as the Law directs.